

Nebraska

KINKAID IN FOR TWO YEARS

Jesse Gandy Declares He Has Not Beaten Congressman.

MORE EXPENSE LISTS FILED

Insurance Commissioners, at Their Meeting in Chicago, Give Endorsement to Mobile Bill for Higher Fraternal Rates.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, April 26.—(Special.)—If the Hon. Jesse Gandy of Custer county is any prophet the troubles of Congressman Moses Kinkaid are ended, so far as his seat in congress for another two years is concerned. Shortly before the primary Gandy was in Lincoln and he asserted with positiveness that it was a certainty no one but himself could beat Kinkaid in the Sixth district, and he was not overly confident he could turn the trick himself. As Gandy lost out in the primary contest Moses can now read his title clear.

Candidates at the recent primaries have up to and including Monday, April 23, in which to file statements of their primary expenses if they comply with the terms of the primary law. As yet a number have not filed a statement. Several got in today, among them are: Clarence E. Harmon, democrat, railway commissioner, \$48.25; T. D. Evans, republican, auditor, \$11.72; M. L. Fries, republican, lieutenant governor, \$18.75; S. Arion Lewis, democrat, congress, second district, \$5; J. C. Cook, republican, congress, third district, \$10.

W. B. Howard, republican nominee for state auditor, was around the capitol today greeting friends. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the primary vote he received. "I came out of the campaign with no sore spots out of the campaign," he said, "and ready as soon as the time came to go into the campaign for election."

Auditor Barton has just returned from Chicago where he attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Association of State Insurance Commissioners. Among other important business transacted was the endorsement of the Mobile bill, affecting rates of fraternal life insurance. All the members present with the exception of Mr. Barton voted in favor of it. This bill fixes rates which are said to be the basis of the rates recently adopted by the Modern Woodmen, which action has caused such a commotion in the order. The committee, in a fight led by Auditor Barton refused to permit former commissioners to participate in the meetings of the association. Barton's objection was the major portion of the former commissioners were now in the employ of insurance companies. Committees were appointed to draft bills which are to be submitted to the various legislatures with the idea of obtaining uniform legislation on important subjects. One of them was a bill regulating the issuance and sale of capital stock in insurance and other corporations, with the blue sky law of Kansas taken as a model. Another bill is intended to prevent the practice of writing overhead insurance, or in other words writing insurance by companies not authorized to transact business in the state where the insured property is located.

A number of minor orders were issued today by the railway commission. One permits the Falls City Telephone company to charge 25 cents more per month for desk telephones than the rate for wall instruments. Another establishes a rate for special trains on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. It is seventy full first class fares for a steam train and twenty fares for a special motor car. The Burlington was permitted to change its tariff on sand in car lots from Bricketon, Adams county, to thirty-nine towns on its line in that portion of the state. The rates are a reduction of one-half cent per hundred from the existing tariff. The Union Pacific was permitted to put in a rate of one-half cent per hundred from South Omaha to Tutan on measure from the stock yards.

Governor Aldrich and Secretary Fuller went to Beatrice this afternoon and this evening the governor will deliver an address before the Spanish War Veterans.

Board of Fire Inquiry. The War department is expected soon to appoint a board of survey to examine into the loss and fix the responsibility, if any, for the burning of government property in the fire which destroyed the armory of the Omaha companies of the

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state militia. This proceeding is formal in the case of a fire, such as destroyed this property, but is necessary in order to obtain issuance of new equipment. State Engineer D. D. Price is in Columbus going over the ground covered by the Koenig and Haseck waterpower filings. The trip is to give him a better idea of the conditions, as these filings are in controversy and will be before the Board of Adjudication. Up to the present no date has been settled on for hearing arguments on the Coad-Ross contest, involving power rights on the Platte and Elkhorn rivers. The original date was April 12, but at that time a postponement was had. The delay is taken to indicate that some settlement of the controversy is in prospect. The cement foundations are being laid for the stone work which is to form a part of the Lincoln monument on the capital grounds.

Members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings were today visiting Lincoln bakeries trying to get a line on new bread making machinery needed for the penitentiary. Land Commissioner Cowles is in Kearney looking after the construction work on the new tuberculosis hospital.

District Court in Merrick County

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., April 26.—(Special.)—The district court, with Judge George H. Thomas of Columbus on the bench and I. V. Spelce, court reporter, and the jury panel for the term in attendance, resumed its sitting in Central City Monday.

The first case to be taken up was the action of ex-Sheriff Milton R. Iler against Merrick county for a sum claimed to be due him on jailer fees. This is an action similar to the suits brought by other sheriffs over the state under a provision of the statutes which they claim allows them jailer fees outside of the regular salary paid the sheriff. The action was tried first by a jury and the attorneys for the county in their defense claimed an offset for rent for the rooms above the jail. After the case was fully presented Judge Thomas took the case away from the jury and instructed a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,294.50. After the verdict was rendered, the plaintiff made a proposition to the county board that he would release the county from all further claim if he were paid \$1,000 in full settlement. The board, by unanimous resolution, declared that if the county owed the claim they desired to pay it in full, but that they wished to see the matter ruled upon by the supreme court so that they might have a rule for future claims of this kind and consequently they rejected the ex-sheriff's offer. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

The case of assault with intent to do great bodily harm, brought by the state against Frank Larsen, was given to the jury this morning and resulted in a verdict of guilty on assault. Larsen was charged with assaulting a young Austrian by the name of Wassanfer, on his farm on Prairie island last spring. Larsen has not yet received his sentence. John Marquis, who was last week found guilty of keeping liquor for the purpose of illegal sale, received his sentence this morning. He was fined \$100 and costs. In the action of Mertesens against Jensen the court directed a verdict for the defendant.

It was expected that the cattle stealing case from Clark would come up at this term of the court, but a physician's certificate was introduced by the defense, showing that the principal defendant, Hugh Lockard, was seriously ill at his home, being threatened with an attack of typhoid fever, and so that case will go over until another term. It is probable that all of the jury work will be cleared up this week and that the court will adjourn.

Spanish-American Vets Meet at Beatrice

BEATRICE, Neb., April 26.—(Special.)—The men who served in the Spanish-American war in 1898 gathered here Thursday for the fifth annual reunion of the veterans in Nebraska, and delegates to the number of about 100 were in attendance from all parts of the state. A large number of letters were received from comrades who were unable to be present.

At the session in the evening Major Hollingworth was elected chairman and gave the address of welcome. It was suggested that the date of the annual reunion hereafter be changed to May 15 instead of April. The matter will be disposed of before the reunion adjourns.

Last evening at the campfire the men had the opportunity of talking over old times and stories were told of the happenings during their service. Impromptu talks were given by the following comrades: Commander August Wagner of Columbus, National Commander R. B. Howell of Omaha, Grant Ringer of Lincoln, Roscoe Orman of Lincoln. Rev. Charles A. Melville of Beatrice, Dr. C. P. Fall of Beatrice, Captain Allen G. Fisher and George Luddenhof of Lincoln, and General C. H. Barry of Greeley.

NOTES FROM BEATRICE AND GAGE COUNTY

BEATRICE, Neb., April 26.—(Special.)—Just before boarding a Rock Island passenger train at Stenauer, Pawnee county, yesterday, Miss Lottie Wells took a dram of laudanum. The train had not gone a great distance before she became ill and the conductor arranged to have her taken off here and sent to a local hospital. A few hours after receiving medical aid she began to improve, and it is thought she will be able to proceed on her way to Fairbury, to which place she had bought a ticket, tomorrow. She is about 25 years of age, and it is whispered about that a love affair in which a Fairbury man is involved caused her to take the drug.

Jerry Albright, for twenty-eight years a resident of Beatrice, died last night of paralysis, with which he was stricken Sunday last. He was 81 years of age and is survived by a widow and two children. His son is Rev. W. A. Albright of De Witt.

Claude M. Kitzmiller and Miss Norma Hersey were married here last evening. They will make their home in West Beatrice. Mrs. Guy Burkhalter of Wymore died Wednesday night after a brief illness, aged 53 years. She is survived by her husband and four children. Mr. Burkhalter has been yardmaster for the Burlington at Wymore for years.

Half-Minute Store Talk

We've always claimed this was the most freshly imitated store in town. We've furnished "thinkers" for many a bit of so-called clever merchandising. Our guarantees, our store service, etc., have all prompted imitators. Even one of the phrases on the sign boards over our store, has been copied, with a slight change, by another store for some time, as a catch advertising line. There is one thing that can't be imitated, however, that is our reputation for quality clothes at moderate prices.

Always the best at each price



Our Spring Suits are a Revelation

to men who are accustomed to paying fancy prices to some tailor or to men who are familiar with only ordinary "ready-mades." They have all the earmarks of the finest made-to-measure garments, yet the prices are only those commonly asked by clothing stores. If you can get suits of such unquestionable quality and of such faultless style at this store, isn't this the store that should Spring suit you?

The Greatest Values on Earth Are Our \$15, \$20 and \$25 Suits

We make this bold assertion because we are certain of our ground. We know, from long experience, that no other clothing store, in any part of the country, offers so much for these popular prices. Come in—look at them—seeing is believing. Guaranteed Blue Serges and swell fancies.

Your price for a Spring Suit may be anywhere from \$10 to \$40 and we will do better by you than any store in the west will do.

We guarantee our Blue Serges because they justify it, \$10 to \$35. Why then take chances of your suit falling or giving unsatisfactory service?

Slipons, Rain and Top Coats \$10 to \$25

Spring Suits for Specially Active Boys

Your boy, if he is the average young American, is playing ball when he isn't doing something else equally destructive to his clothes. King-Swanson boys' suits are built for him. They're as nearly boy-proof as suits can be, and they're so stylish in appearance that you'd never expect them to wear so well. \$2 to \$10

The Greatest \$5.00 Line in the Country—Extra Knickers

OMAHA'S ONLY MODERN CLOTHING STORE



Swell Washable Silk Neckwear Just In



The noblest, dressiest neckwear you ever saw. Better buy a few as they won't last long—50c. 75c. \$1.00 and up

Other Furnishings Worthy of Note

Quality Shirts, \$1.00 up. Guaranteed not to fade. Good Underwear, 50c up. Hosiery, 2 for 25c or better. Sleeping Garments, 50c up.

Good Hats and Stylish Ones

Until you've seen our hats and experienced their wearing qualities you'll hardly realize the difference between them and common hats.

\$1.50 to \$10.00. Stetsons, \$3.50 up.

Spring Shoes and Oxfords

To fellows who want stylishness, comfort and service these shoes of ours are the most attractive footwear offerings in town—\$2.50 \$3.50 \$4.50 \$5

BOOSTERS FOR GOOD ROADS

Pneumatic Tires Supplied Energy for the Movement.

PIONEER WORK BY WHEELMEN

Voters of the Bicycle Blamed the Way and Auto Owners Push It Along—Progress in Many States.

In 1908 the Maryland state legislature created a highway division of the geological survey for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of education in road building and to give engineering advice and assistance to local road officials. Money was authorized in 1904, and an appropriation of \$300,000 annually was made to carry on the work. The state paid one-half and the counties one-half of the cost of construction. The legislature of 1908 authorized the governor to appoint three citizens and designate two members of the geological survey who, with the governor ex-officio, should constitute a state road commission. The commission was authorized to lay out and construct a system of state roads to be built with state money, and an appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made with which to pay the cost. In 1910 the state aid work of the highway division of the geological survey was transferred to the state commission of highways.

The five states were the only ones to adopt state aid laws in the first ten years after New Jersey took the initial step. In 1909, however, the automobile made its appearance as a considerable factor in the highway situation, and the extent of its influence on highway improvement may be judged from the fact that in the next ten years thirty-two other states passed laws establishing state highway departments, a great majority of them authorizing substantial pecuniary assistance of their counties or townships.

The legislature of Maine enacted a law in 1907 which created a state highway department, in charge of a state highway commissioner, and authorized a tax to provide a state aid fund. The legislature of Rhode Island in 1901 enacted a law creating a state board of public roads and establishing a system of state roads to be built entirely at state expense.

Movement Down South. A law enacted by the Florida legislature in 1907 granted to the several counties of the state, in proportion to the assessed valuation, whatever money there may be in the internal improvement fund for the purpose of constructing hard surface roads. In the same year a law was passed in Delaware authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000 to each county for road improvement purposes, providing the counties appropriated a similar amount.

A State Highway department and state aid construction of roads were also authorized by legislative act in Pennsylvania in 1903. The sum of \$5,000,000 was set aside by that law for the purpose. In 1911 a resolution was passed authorizing the submitting to popular vote of the proposition of a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for highway purposes. At the same time a law was passed creating a system of state roads to be built entirely by the state and authorizing an appropriation of \$4,000,000, \$2,000,000 to be expended in building the state roads and \$2,000,000 in state aid work, whereby the state paid three-quarters of the cost. Ohio was made a state aid state in 1904. A highway department was also established in that year. The law was amended in 1908 and again in 1911, principally with reference to form of administration. The state pays one-half the cost of state aid work, the counties and towns one-quarter each. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and New Hampshire adopted state aid in 1905. Vermont and Virginia became state aid states in 1906. In the former state a State Highway department was created with a commissioner in charge and an annual appropriation for aid to the towns was authorized. In Virginia the law established a State Highway commission with a commissioner at the head of it and authorized the employment of convict labor as state aid to the counties. The law was subsequently amended so that money aid could be granted where convict labor was unavailable.

activity in the West. In 1907 state aid laws were passed in Idaho, Missouri and Washington. The Georgia legislature passed a state aid law in 1908. By its provisions state com-

mittees are worked on the roads under the direction of the state prison commission. The state furnishes the convicts and the counties pay their expenses while at work.

Laws inaugurating state aid in Colorado, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah and West Virginia were passed in 1909. The state legislatures of Alabama and California passed state aid laws in 1911. The Alabama law created a state highway commission and established a fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. The fund is taken from the convict fund and amounts to \$150,000 annually. This sum is distributed equally among the counties, and is used to pay one-half the cost of road work in which it is applied. The California law established an advisory board to have charge of highway matters and to supervise the expenditure of all moneys that might be available for highway purposes. This included the proceeds of a bond issue of \$18,000,000 which was authorized in 1909.

Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Wisconsin have all passed state aid laws. Interest in the development of highway improvement in towns and counties has kept pace with the progress in state administration. In many of the states which have not yet passed laws providing for state departments of funds for state aid, the counties have taken it upon themselves to issue bonds and levy special taxes for the improvement of their roads. Texas affords a notable example of this interest on the part of local communities. The aggregate amount of the bond issues authorized in the counties of that state in 1911 was \$3,915,500.

WOMEN OUTLIVE THE MEN

Beat Men Over Two to One in Marathon for the Century Mark.

From the earliest recorded times women have been spoken of as frail, delicate creatures. Eminent writers have asserted that aside from their natural constitutional frailty women were invalids one-fifth of the time. Yet the data of the twentieth century finds us with abundant proof of woman's physical superiority over man when tested by length of years, the power to endure suffering and resist disease.

In 1900 the United States census showed that there were at that time 1,981 centenarians in the country, of whom 2,982 were women and 1,306 were men. Out of eighty centenarians who died in England during the year 1853, seventy-nine were women and ten were men, while out of twenty-one centenarians who died in Scotland in 1855 sixteen were women and five were men.

During the year 1910 I took clippings from newspapers and periodicals of twenty-three centenarians, who were then living or who died during that year. Of these seventeen were women and six were men.

The mystery of this tenacity of life in woman still remains a secret. At birth, boys are slightly larger, both in height and weight, and continue to lead until 12; then girls pass them, both in height and weight for about two years, when the boys again take the lead, and complete their growth at about 22 or 24. With this brief exception males excel in height and weight throughout life.

Physical strength and vital capacity, as tested by lifting weights and breathing air into a spirometer, are at all ages greater in males than in females. If either height or weight, physical vigor or vital capacity, therefore, be taken as an indication of superiority, we had little evidence for the unquestioned tenacity of life and power of resisting disease in women.

Nevertheless when we turn to natality and mortality statistics we find the strange condition of an excess of males in the youngest population, especially at the older population, especially in extreme old age.

By taking the average birth rate of thirty-two small European countries and a few of our own states, we find that for every 100 girls born there are slightly more than 100 boys born. In some countries the difference is as great as 120 boys to every 100 girls.

After the third year there does not appear to be any special difference in the mortality of the sexes until after 30 or 35, when the ratio turns in favor of women, and continues in their favor until about 70, when there appears to be but

little difference until 35, after which the difference is more marked the further we go toward extreme old age.

This tenacity of life in females is seen in all the chronic diseases, especially in those diseases which chiefly affect children. Whooping cough and diphtheria only appear to be more fatal in females than in males. Whether correctly or not, this has been attributed to the smaller size of the throat in females.

During childhood there appears to be a little difference in the susceptibility to or fatality of either cholera, smallpox or influenza in the sexes, yet, while adult females appear to be more susceptible to all, especially the first two, all are believed to be more fatal in adult males.

Except bilious colic, cancer is the only disease common to both sexes from which adult females suffer more than do adult males, but the rate of increase of cancer is now much greater in men than in women.

Women appear to suffer more from emotional and manual insanity, and suffer oftener than men, while men and recover from serious brain lesions and from paralysis of the insula, and as a consequence offer less hope of recovery.

The special susceptibility of woman that renders her more liable to attacks of hysteria, neurasthenia, emotional states and the milder forms of insanity appears to serve as a distinct advantage. This affectability appears to act somewhat as a barrier against attacks of the more fatal forms of mental afflictions.

So, too, woman's well-known tendency to early physical exhaustion serves to protect her from the fatal crash that often comes to man from overexertion. If 1,000 able-bodied men and 1,000 able-bodied women be uniformed, armed and equipped for battle and ordered on a

long and weary march to the front, more women would probably reach their destination, while more women would be found exhausted, but more men would be found dead on the roadside.

Owing to their peculiar psycho-physical organization, women heed the warnings of fatigue, while man with his iron will, after complete exhaustion, resolves to take another step if he dies in the attempt.

So after making all due allowance for the greater mortality of man in war and from accidents from dangerous occupations and from masculine excesses there are good reasons for believing that nothing short of a constitutional difference can account for the greater tenacity of life in women.

Woman is a physiological miser, she accumulates energy without expending it, while man is a physiological prodigal, he expends more energy than he accumulates.—Medical Record.

WIRELESS GIRDLES GLOBE

Long and Short Reaches of the System Over Land and Water.

Wireless already girdles the globe, but the "network" so often spoken of still has very large meshes. The Pacific system proposed by the bureau of steam engineering, with stations at Colon, San Francisco, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines, would just about connect with the elaborate English imperial system which is to be in operation in a year or so, with stations in Egypt, Aden, India, Bengal and the Straits Settlements.

The lateral area covered by such a string of stations is of course wide, yet this is of little advantage when there are no stations to receive the vibrations—a contingency which suggests the old metaphysical conundrum as to whether sound exists where there is no ear to hear it. With wireless, however, this wide diffusion which makes "covering the Pacific" not so very great an exaggeration is anything but an advantage from the navy's point of view, but frequent change of secret codes should suffice for privacy. In fact, it may be said that wireless, with its inevitable leakages, has put a new premium on ingenuity in the construction of cipher. The estimate of the cost of making a wireless grid of the Pacific is \$1,000,000, but it cannot be guaranteed that the long stretch between Guam and Hawaii could be covered in all weather. To insure unbroken connection a station on Midway Island might be necessary.—Springfield Republican.

Excursionists and Home-seekers.

Full information as to rates and routes to Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Vancouver, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest will be furnished by addressing W. R. Harley, D. P. A., 210 Fifth St., Des Moines, Ia.

The Dignity of the Law.

"Now," said the lawyer who was conducting the cross-examination. "I will ask you whether you have ever been in jail."

"I have not," replied the witness. "Have you ever been indicted by a grand jury?" "No." "Have you ever been arrested?" "No." "Have you ever run away with another man's wife?" "I never have."

"Have you ever cheated anybody in a horse trade?" "I never had a horse." "Ah! You are evading my question. I thought we should find you out sooner or later. You are excused."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS To This BARGAIN Carnival Saturday Only



Left for you to buy Shoes at this ridiculously Low Price. Buy two pairs for the price of one from the stock of the SMITH MFG. CO., NOW BEING SOLD AT BOTH OF OUR STORES AT

25c to 50c on the Dollar

SHOE LACES 1c A PAIR.

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps From This Stock

- Ladies' \$3.50 Hand Turned Pumps—Finest kid and patent leathers; all sizes... 98c
Ladies' \$4.00 Goodyear Welt Oxfords—Black Buckskin, patent and kid leathers, this week... \$2.19
Ladies' Patent Kid Turned Slippers—With or without straps; \$4.00 values; sale price... \$1.48
Ladies' \$4 Tan Welt Pumps—All sizes; snug fitters around ankle, only... \$1.59
Ladies' \$4.00 Roman Sandals—\$4.00 values, all sizes; sale price... \$1.98

Men's Shoes and Oxfords From This Stock

- Men's \$5.00 Oxfords and Shoes—The choicest lots at... \$2.24
Men's Tan Button Oxfords—\$3.50 values, on sale... \$1.59
Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes—Made of calfskin leather, on sale at... \$1.48
Men's Tan Oxfords—Goodyear Welts, \$4.00 values, only... \$1.68
Men's Black Patent Colt, Button Oxfords—All sizes; \$4 values, sale price... \$1.89

ALEXANDER CO. 2 STORES 1512 DOUGLASS STREET AND THIRD FLOOR PAXTON BLK., 16TH AND FARNAM OPEN 6:30 P. M. SATURDAYS 10:00 P. M.



I am offering for Saturday's sale, a fine line of plain and fancy blue and gray serges, made to order for \$20. They are the kind many dealers sell for \$25 and \$30.

WILSON MacCarthy-Wilson Tailoring Co. 804-906 South Sixteenth St.

